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Hongkong Daily Press.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1910.

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[a34-2]

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[a1472]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

10 Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
10 Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a728]

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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
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General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a746]


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From \$9.00 to \$20.00 each.

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[a28]

PEARSON'S HYCOL
CO-EFFICIENT 18/20.

The most Powerful Disinfectant in the World.

Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government
Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each buyer.
Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant to Human and Animal life. Non-Corrosive.
One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.

PRICES:

\$3.00 per 1 gall. Drum. \$12.50 per 5 gall. Drum. \$2.60 per 1 gall. in Bulk.

Pearson's Saponified CRESOL

PRICES:

Co-Efficient 10; \$1.95 per 1 gallon Drum.

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Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal Strength of their products
(as solution to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the Standard Test on Typhoid Germs, and then com-
pare the result with our HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Kill-
ing Properties and at the true value of a Genuine Disinfectant Fluid.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG,
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For Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Limited
[a1133]


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All A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Steam Manganese Bronze,
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	Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom.	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
3 Dry Docks:			
No. 1 ...	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
No. 2 ...	350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
No. 3 ...	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always
ready at short notice.

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Lifting Power	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 Feet.	580 Feet.
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" Draft " " "	22 "	25 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.
The Floating Shearlegs, capable of lifting 40 ton weight. [689]
ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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WEISMANN'S COFFEE**

**ROASTED AND GROUND ON OUR
PREMISES DAILY.**

In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
[a346]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE EXTRA MEETING OF THE
HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB will
be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 6th August, 1910, com-
mencing at 3.30 p.m.
The charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for
others than Members of the HONGKONG
Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hong-
kong to be present.
REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1910. [896]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for Sub-
scription Grifts for next RACES are
requested to Notify the Undersigned before
SATURDAY, 27th August, 1910.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1910. [865]

NOTICE.

LADY joining husband offers magnificent
Walnut Iron-framed Pianoforte. Cost
450 dollars last year. Accept 120.
Write—
Mrs. WALKER,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1910. [903]

NOTICE.

GENTLEMAN wishes to sell \$1,200
Auto-Piano, specially built for climate.
Latest improvements. Practically New Music
included. Cash \$600.
"AUTO,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1910. [904]

**GENTLEMEN: WE HAVE
SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!**

JUST UNPACKED A FINE STOCK
of Gentlemen's & BOSE (SOCKS)
associated Shade and Designs, also BOSE
CARTERS, BRACES, SCARF PINS,
STUD and SLEEVE BUTTONS. Best
Quality of PEARL BUTTONS, WAIST
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and SCARFS, DRESS TIES, Black and White,
HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN and HEM-
STITCH, COTTON and LINEN, DRESS-
ING HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS,
&c., &c.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [767]

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27, DES VOUEX ROAD.
Dealers in
ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND
PICTORIAL POST CARDS.
JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE
STAMP CATALOGUE for 1910,
Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage
Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post
Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys,
Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.
Inspection Invited. [789]

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IN a Solicitor's Office, a Competent
STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST
(male or female). Good Salary.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1910. [882]

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in Provision and Dry Goods Store.
Salary and Commission. Apply in writing or
personally to the—
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Care of Mr. G. J. B. SATYER,
19, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1910. [883]

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SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE
OF AS MANY CENTS**

By the Use of

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the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which
really does what is claimed for it. IT IS
ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE
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Extensively used by the British Government
at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department
at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs
and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from
the General Agents,
SIEMSEN & Co.
(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.
748]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.

**SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED
SHOTS.** From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$6, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

**AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
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Electric Lifts to each Floor.
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Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Dressing Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
[a35] A. F. DAVIES, Manager

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A HIGH CLASS HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a358]

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No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND
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SITUATED in the most central position
Large and Airy Rooms. Hot and Cold
Water Baths. Gas and Electric Light.
Cuisine entirely under European Supervision.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms. Monthly
Rates for Table and Dinner. Terms moderate.

FREDERICK REICHMANN,

Proprietor and Manager,
(late Manager of J. Lyons & Co. (Trocadero)
leading Caterers in London, and of the
GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).

TELEPHONE No. 197.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1910. [a542]

"BRAESIDE."

PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort
Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone, No. 690.
Apply to— Mrs. F. W. "YATTS"
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a36]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMKUN-CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMKUN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONVICTION.

MACAO HOTEL

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Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRAYA GRANDE
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAISES PROVIDED.
Every Information and Special attention given
to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER—
Proprietor
[a1623]

"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.

THIS Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (s.s. *Sui An* and *Sui Tai*) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.

Call Address—"BOA VISTA."

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER
[a215]

THE MERCANTILE

LITHOGRAPHIC.

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HONGKONG.

UNDERTAKES to execute with neatness
all kinds of ARTISTIC LABELS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, VISITING
CARDS, LETTER HEADINGS, MENUS,
DIE-STAMPING, etc.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [a228]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY
A BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE
MALT SCOTCH WHISKIES.

For over 30 Years WATSON'S

"E" has maintained the reputa-
tion of being the FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKY in the
FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[25]

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addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
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No anonymous signed communications that
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 5th, 1910.

The Russo-Japanese Agreement seems to have come rather unexpectedly to the Chinese Government, which was apparently hoping that it would be able to continue playing-off Russia against Japan to the end of the chapter. On the face of it the Agreement is a harmless document, directed as it is merely to the maintenance of the railway rights of the two Powers in Manchuria. What lies behind it is a different matter, however. There is some talk of a secret clause, but there is absolute ly no evidence which would warrant such a belief, and the surmise probably arises from the simplicity of the Agreement itself. But the intention of the Agreement is a very different matter, and it is from this point of view that China's fears seem not ungrounded. The question before the Chinese Government is whether or not this Agreement will affect her ultimate administration of Manchuria, safeguarded by Article III. of the Peace Treaty between Japan and Russia, which provides that the Province shall revert to the exclusive administration of China. To Chinese eyes this new Agreement between Russia and Japan appears like the insertion of a wedge which, being driven in far enough, will ultimately separate Manchuria from China altogether, and leave it purely Russian and Japanese territory. If Russia and Japan decide to divide Manchuria between them, China by herself can do nothing. It is also doubtful

whether the other Powers would interfere, provided of course, that no flagrant attempt was made to exclude them from commercial enterprises in the Province. Russia certainly would make no such attempt. All the information in regard to the situation in North Manchuria shows that Russia welcomes foreign enterprise and foreign capital as freely as her own. With Japan the case is different, partly because Japan is still suffering from a nervous fear of the West. She cannot gain sufficient self-confidence to place herself on the level of Western countries in the matter of commercial equality, with the result that she has created a great deal of suspicion in regard to her methods. This suspicion is probably greater than is warranted, for, after all, Japan's commercial development cannot yet be compared to that of the West, and it is with the commerce of the West that she has to compete in Manchuria. Thus, however much Japan's commercial methods may be disliked, it has to be confessed that she has some cause for the precautions she takes. Whether these methods are those best suited to attain the end she has in view is another question. Many believe that if Japan were to abandon her policy of protection, of bounties and subsidies, she would prove a much more formidable competitor than she is, simply because her commercial energies would be directed to the most lucrative channels and her manufacturers and merchants would be trained in habits of self-reliance. The expectation of Government aid in all directions has certainly weakened the backbone of the country, a fact which the Japanese themselves are now beginning to find out. For these reasons it is improbable that Japan will ever interfere with equality of commercial opportunity so far as to call down on her the wrath of the Powers, although the friction caused by her commercial methods may continue for some time to come. So far as the administration of Manchuria is concerned, therefore, it appears probable that Russia and Japan would meet with no opposition from the other Powers if they decided to take it over from China. Some protests would perhaps be lodged, but they would hardly lead to hostilities. When it is remembered that the Russian occupation of Manchuria, North and South, would have continued to this hour so far as the West was concerned, and that it was only brought to an end by the interference of an Eastern Power, it may be safely concluded that a Russo-Japanese administration of Manchuria would be equally apathetically received by the West. There lies one danger, however, and that is that the Western Powers, while unwilling to make such joint Russo-Japanese action a cause of hostilities, may yet think it a good excuse to make further encroachments on Chinese territory—encroachments which China is not yet prepared to resist. Already in the past we have seen the example of one Power in encroaching on Chinese integrity followed by others; there has been no such change in the situation since then as would prevent such encroachment taking place again. Whether Japan would be wise in doing anything to destroy the integrity of China is for herself to decide. From the historical point of view her best interests lie in the preservation of China's integrity and her best policy in the strengthening of China's powers. To weaken China is to deliver her a prey to aggression. Japan has, indeed, shown that she can play the Western game when it so pleases her, but she is only one, and in the West there are many who would demand their share. Is Japan strong enough to oppose them? Chinese fears in regard to the Russo-Japanese Agreement may be unfounded; the Agreement may be merely meant as an answer to the Knox proposal—a temporary combination against what is regarded as a menace to both Powers. Nevertheless Japan's continental policy must remain, as long as it is conducted on its present lines, a matter of suspicion and uncertainty to China.

Some thirty gamblers appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, two keepers being fined \$50 and each of the players \$4.

The Treasury shroff who was remanded for sentence on a charge of embezzlement did not appear at the Magistracy yesterday, and Mr. Wood estreated his bail of \$500.

The report on the Blue Book for 1909 was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday. As pointed out by a correspondent, the Blue Book appears in a green cover.

Two Chinese were charged with keeping an opium den at 118, Shaukiwan Road, and four others with smoking therein. The keepers were fined \$50 each, and each of the smokers \$4. One of the men who was using the drug was blind, and he tendered the magistrate the excuse that he went to the cinema to look for his brother.

The Hon. Mr. Keewick has arrived at Shanghai on a short visit.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer *Handy*, consorted by the *Hart*, put into Port Arthur for repairs at the Navy Dock there on July 25th. The *Hart* afterwards returned to Weihaiwei.

The police department of the native city at Shanghai have issued a proclamation pointing out the dangers of cigarette smoking and exhorting all youths to refrain from indulging in the practice.

At the conclusion of the naval manoeuvres now crews were to be selected at the Naval Depot, Chintan, for passage to China to join the sloop *Cadmus*, Capt. H. L. P. Heard, and *Ohio*, Commander C. T. Borrett, which will be paid off at Hongkong, where they were joined by their present crews on September 24, 1908. Commander H. Lynes will succeed Capt. Heard in the command of the *Cadmus*, and Commander H. R. Voale will recommission the *Ohio*.The Portuguese cruiser *San Gabriel* has left Shanghai on her way home. She will touch Foochow, Manila, Macao, Hongkong, the Dutch East Indies, and the coast of Africa. She left Lisbon on the 11th December, 1909, and expects to reach the capital again by March, 1911. On board the cruiser there is a large number of midshipmen who are being trained for the navy. The cruiser, so far, has not with the best reception in all the ports she has touched.The dense fog that worked the ruin of the *Tetsurei Maru* victimized another ship, also on the Korean coast, about five and a half hours later, that is, at 2 a.m. on Saturday morning, July 24th. The *Mayasan Maru*, a cargo steamer of 989 tons, while on her way to Chiofo from Osaka, got stranded on the southern shore of Taikoku Island, thirteen miles to the west of Shikoh Island. No serious damage to the steamer or casualties to her crew are expected. The Japanese gunboat *Yodo*, which was originally intended for the relief of the *Tetsurei Maru*, proceeded to her aid.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT INNOVATION.

"A GREEN BOOK."

A correspondent writes as follows:

Do I sleep or do I dream?
Do I weep and do I doubt?
Are things what they seem,
Or is it all about?
Is our civilization a failure?
Or is blamed rubbers played out?

Sir,—It is with difficulty I can bring myself to break the dreadful news—but even though I may remain silent—the blow will nevertheless fall with all its crushing weight in this long-suffering Colony.

Therefore I will proceed to unfold my dread tale.

How we—or most of us—cherish the ancient traditions of our great nation!

How the remembrance of them has spurred us on to fresh endeavours to increase the glory and splendour of our mighty race!

And yet—my pen falters—and yet, here in this hitherto loyal and conservative Colony, a Government publication has, I learn, just been thrust upon an unwilling public clothed in—Green!!!

One of the most sacred rules which till now has restrained the notion of the Bureaucracy has been that all official reports be garbed in Blue.

The Blue Book—The Blue Book—how much joy have we not derived from its perusal! How many weary hours of exile have not been cheered and beguiled by the study of its light-hearted finances.

And now—horrid thought—what do we see?

An Administrative Report in Green!!! Is this a base truckling to the Power behind the Throne at Home?

Or is it possibly intended as a delicate compliment to Mr. O. A. G.?

But if these things are to be, I ask myself—Where is the end?

If—as we trust—His Excellency returns to Hongkong this autumn, are we to look forward to seeing the next Blue Book appear robed in "England's Cruel Red?" Perish the thought!

Tear down the clock tower, oh ye iconoclasts, if ye will! Sit on the Sanitary Board!

Finish the Law Courts and the Post Office!!! But leave—oh leave us—Our Blue Book!!!!

What will ultimately be our fate?

The shuddering question goes out into the future. But I cease—I am, No PROPHET.

Hongkong, August 4th.

ILLEGAL TAXATION IN SHANGHAI.

At the Mixed Court last Friday two Chinese were charged on remand from Monday with having levied a tax on lime, and with having collected the same within the limits of the Settlement, on various dates during the past year.

Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the prosecution, Mr. J. E. Salmon for the Lime Guild and Mr. A. S. Wilson for the defence.

Mr. Wright, in addressing the Court, said the freedom of trade within the Settlement must be maintained. He was not alleging that lime had been levied, but some kind of tax which was illegal, the complainant's charge being that he had been ordered to pay five cents for every picul of lime brought into the Settlement. It was quite clear that the tax had been collected within Settlement limits.

Further evidence was then adduced, a lime dealer named Fong A-dong and a member of a Lime Merchants' Guild being first called. He stated that so far as he knew all cargoes of lime must go through the guild, and if a boatman was discovered to have ignored the guild he would be beaten and not allowed to return to his home. Formerly a tax of one cent per picul was levied and witness understood that five cents was now charged.

Mr. Wilson made application for bail and this was refused.

The case was adjourned for a week.

TELEGRAMS.

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JAPANESE IN KOREA.

Tokyo, August 4th.

The Resident General, Viscount Terauchi, has been entertained by his compatriots at Seoul. He declared that he had come to try and uplift Korea and fulfil his Imperial Master's commands.

CHINA'S NAVY.

Peking, August 4th.

Messrs Armstrongs are contracting for a training cruiser for China.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

London, August 3rd.

Parliament will be adjourned after the royal assent is given to the Declaration Bill, the Regency Bill, and the Civil List, until November 15th.

CHURCH AND STATE IN SPAIN.

London, August 3rd.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid telegraphs that the Catholic agitation in the provinces is assuming a most threatening aspect. The organisers are determined to hold a monster demonstration at San Sebastian on Sunday whether it is prohibited or not.

TSAR'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

London, August 3rd.

It is semi-officially announced in Berlin that the Tsar and Tsarita will visit Germany in the Autumn. The Tsarita will undergo the heart cure at Naheim.

The visit will probably include a meeting between the Tsar and the Kaiser.

THE SYRIAN REVOLT.

London, August 3rd.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Druses made a midnight attack on three mixed Moslem and Christian villages and massacred hundreds of men, women and children of both faiths.

OBITUARY.

London, August 3rd.

Edward Lilley Sambourne, the chief cartoonist for "Punch" since 1901, is dead.

NEW JUDGES.

London, August 4th.

Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., Recorder of Kingston-on-Thames, and Mr. Thomas G. Horridge, K.C., have been appointed Judges of the King's Bench.

CHINA IN TIBET.

GENERAL YOUNGHUSBAND'S VIEWS.

London, August 4th.

Sir Francis Younghusband, in an article in "The Times" on the British action in Tibet, says the results of the Lhasa Mission are being gradually thrown away. The Chinese, with steady persistency, have insinuated themselves once more between us and the Tibetans. Experience has shown that the Chinese are bent on pursuing, and inciting Tibetans to pursue a policy inimical to their Indian neighbours.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

3rd August.

THE CANTON VIOCEY.
It is stated that the Viocey is in deep disgrace with the authorities in Peking regarding his action in the late troubles at Colowan. That disturbed spot is in the area concerning which Portugal and China have not yet been able to come to terms. The Prince Regent has stated that the Viocey's want of diplomacy has caused China to lose her rights over this particular area. His Highness has also appointed a deputy, who is to make a searching enquiry into the Viocey's actions. His Excellency has not been in Canton very long, but he has had a rather troubled time. He has been denounced by the Manchurian section of the community, has been in disgrace over the New Year riots among the soldiers and is now in hot water again.

MANCHUS IN PEARL.

The rumours of the rioting and disturbances that have taken place in several provinces have filled the Manchus of this city with alarm. The Tartar General—Tsangli—has held a consultation with his subordinates and he states that the present crisis is an important one for the Manchus, for the revolutionists are quick to take advantage of these riots to turn them to their own political ends. The Manchus guards have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness in case of trouble. These guards, however, are very dissatisfied, for they complain that their pay is so small that they have to devote their attention to other things to earn a living. As their pay is only about \$5 a month it is no wonder that they complain. Surrounded on all sides by those who hate them with a bitter hatred, and knowing that in the event of a big rising they would be the first to be massacred, it is no wonder that these Manchus are entertaining apprehension. The Tartar General has also asked the Viocey's permission to repair the city wall which is extremely old and ruinous in places and notices asking for tenders have been issued.

A GUESSESS DISCOVERY.

At Lan Fong Chi in Fatsan there is a well which is noted for the excellence of its water. A few days ago it was found that the water had suddenly become offensive, and so workmen were sent down the well to discover the reason. The men found the decomposing body of a man in the water. The body was brought out and an inquest held. During the course of the inquiry it was found that the deceased, who was blind, had got his living by telling fortunes. Not finding this a very lucrative employment he borrowed money from a friend. The friend had lately been worrying the man for the money, and it is supposed that in despair the poor fellow threw himself into the well and put an end to himself.

THE PRIEST AND THE WOMAN.

A story of an assault committed by two women on another at Fatsan gives an illustration of the mean acts these people are capable of committing, and also shows that in this respect the priests are not a whit behind the laity. A woman having a little money was persuaded by two others to go to Fa-tai to worship a certain god and to ask the advice of a priest. These two women had previously talked over with the priest, and the result was that the deluded woman parted with \$80, which was shared between her two friends and the "holy" man. A few days after the woman discovered the deception and went to the house of the two women to expostulate with them. Here they assaulted her and wounded her severely, and the matter is now in the hands of the police.

PUNISHMENT FOR "SQUEEZE."

A few days ago two fellows disguised themselves as yamen runners and proceeded to examine the opium shops at Shek Wan. They of course demanded "squeeze," which was paid, and they then produced an official looking document which they said was a permit that all opium sellers must have. Of course, a fee was demanded for the permit, which was also paid. After a few days the opium sellers found they had been duped and the magistrate was in formed. The official's efforts resulted in one of the rascals being caught. He was given no less than 500 strokes with the bamboo, and when it was over received the cheerful news that when the other man was caught he would get some more.

DISTURBANCES.

From all parts of the Province news continually comes of riots and disturbances. Lately many of the boats plying on the river in the San Wui district have ceased to make their trips owing to the number of pirates and blackmailers. The officials seem to be losing their heads, for at each petty squabble telegrams are sent here asking for military reinforcements, as they fear that they will not be able to cope with the rioters. News of this state of affairs has reached Peking and the Viocey has received a secret telegram ordering him to keep a strong hand on the people and to redouble his efforts to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the country. Acting on these instructions His Excellency has notified the Customs like officials.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

The expense of the rations for the newly-trained troops is very high and the Viocey suspects that there is a considerable amount of peculation going on in the commissariat department. The Director of the Military Bureau has now been told to send in monthly reports of the amount of rice, diet, oil and firewood used during the month and then to strike an average. These reports will afterwards be sent to Peking for inspection.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Silk ex O.S.K. str. *Panama Maru*, which left Hongkong on the 29th June, arrived at New York on the 1st inst.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, August 4th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

/AN IMPENDING APPEAL.

The case was mentioned in which Hung Man Chun sought to appeal from the decision delivered by the Painsse Judges on July 28th in the action in which appellant was plaintiff, and the Shun Kee firm defendants, and in which judgment was entered for defendants. Appellant sought leave to appeal, and applied that the case might be tried *de novo* on the following grounds—

That the learned Judge decided the case in favour of the defendant against the weight of the evidence produced before him, and (2) That the plaintiff being taken by surprise did not produce evidence contained in books and documents which would have shown his case to be true and the defendants' false.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, senr. (of Messrs. Denny & Bowley), who represented the appellant, asked his Lordship to adjourn this motion until a more convenient season. One of the grounds of the application was that the appellant desired to put in fresh evidence, and as there was some diversity of practice, he wished to know whether their Lordships wanted an affidavit or statement of the effect and nature of the evidence from Counsel.

The Painsse Judge—You mean the new evidence?

Mr. Slade—Yes.

Their Lordships desired an affidavit of the general effect and nature of the new evidence it was proposed to call, and adjourned the case.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE.)

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Li San alias Li Nam Shan brought action against Ma Fu San to recover \$3,862.68 damages on account of malicious prosecution.

The case was heard by a special jury composed of Messrs. E. Ormiston (foreman), L. E. Loeke, J. Barton, A. W. A. Becker, F. Maitland, J. W. Bolles and W. Logan.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Doonan) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denny, senr. (of Messrs. Denny & Bowley), represented the defendant.

The statement of claim set forth that the defendant maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause preferred false charges against the plaintiff for forging and uttering a forged mortgage for \$10,000, with personating one, Li Fuk, the registered owner of section B of Marino Lot 163, with intent fraudulently to obtain \$10,000 from the defendant, and also with conspiring with one, Li Lung, to obtain \$10,000 from the defendant, and that on November 3rd, 1909, the plaintiff was arrested and imprisoned, and the latter was released on bail of \$10,000. Defendant maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause prosecuted the plaintiff before a Police Magistrate, and after numerous remands caused plaintiff on January 11th to be sent for trial at the Criminal Sessions. By reason of the malicious prosecution and false charges the plaintiff was put to heavy expense and had been much injured in his credit and reputation, and had suffered great anxiety by reason of the said false charges and imprisonment thereon.

The statement of defence was a complete denial of the statement of claim. Defendant denied that he had not reasonable and probable cause for preferring the charges and for taking the said proceedings against the plaintiff or that in so doing he acted with malice.

Mr. Slade, in opening, informed the jury that the defendant did not deny the prosecution, he did not deny that the charge was false, that the man was acquitted, and that he presented him or caused him to be arrested or imprisoned.

Mr. Potter—As regards the question of false charges, the allegation that the defendant preferred false charges is clearly denied in the defence. He does not seek to make out the plaintiff to be a guilty man now.

His Lordship—I think you should say he knew the charges were false.

Mr. Slade—That, in substance, is what it comes to. That means to say he had reasonable and probable cause for honestly thinking that these were true charges.

His Lordship—Does this arise out of the case I tried?

Mr. Slade—Out of two cases your Lordship tried, and the third your Lordship did not try.

His Lordship—My difficulty is as to whether I may have expressed any opinion.

Mr. Potter—I am sure your Lordship has not.

Mr. Slade—The case was before your Lordship some three years ago, but the plaintiff has never been before your Lordship. Proceeding, Mr. Slade said he would bring before the jury evidence which he felt sure would convince them that the charge brought against the plaintiff by the defendant Ma Fu San was brought in the most reckless manner possible, not for the purpose of seeing that justice was done, but for the indirect motive of trying to extract money from him. Counsel thought the jury would be convinced, after hearing the evidence, that this was about as gross a case of attempted blackmail as had ever been charged in a Court in this Colony. He need not, of course, go as far as that in order to be entitled to a verdict. If the defendant, as he undoubtedly did, brought this criminal charge as he admitted, for the purpose of getting money recklessly, and without any reasonable and probable cause—any cause which would operate on the mind of a reasonable man—then the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict at the hands of the jury, and it would be their privilege to teach the rascally money-lender, who was the defendant, and others of like kidney in this Colony, that it was not safe to make use of the criminal law in order to try to get back money which they had lost entirely by their own foolishness and their own rapacity.

His Lordship—You said he admitted?

Mr. Slade—He admitted in cross-examination in the criminal case that he brought the criminal charge in order to get money from the prisoner.

Mr. Potter—He does not say it that way.

Mr. Slade—I shall read exactly what he has said to the jury, and they will draw their own conclusions, and no doubt they will be the same as I have stated just now.

Counsel then proceeded to outline the facts in the case, after which evidence was called.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
His EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Hon. Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.
H.E. MAJOR GENERAL BROADWOOD, C.B.A.C.D. (General Officer Commanding).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. W. REED DAVIES, K.C. (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY (Capt. Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. Wai Yuk, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.
Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART.
Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.
Mr. C. CLERMONT (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes (No. 60 to 62), and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 8), and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPER.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the following paper:—Report on the Blue Book for 1909.

RESOLUTION.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the following resolution:—"That the percentage on the valuation of tenements payable as rates in the undermentioned places be altered from the 1st day of October, 1910, as follows:—

Taihang	From 9 to 10½
Tunglova	10½ to 12½
Whitfield	10½ to 12½
Shaohwan Road, as far as I.L. 1620.	10½ to 12½

In doing so he said:—This increase is necessitated, your Excellency, by the extension of the public lighting in these localities.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

SEGREGATION OF LEPROSIES ORDINANCE.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the segregation and treatment of leprosy."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The object of this Bill is to check the spread of leprosy in the Colony by providing for the segregation and treatment of leprosy. It is based on the laws prevailing in other Colonies and dependencies of the Crown.

MARRIAGE ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Marriage Ordinance, 1875."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill is introduced to check the increasing number of undesirable civil marriages contracted in the Registrar-General's office by requiring that Chinese persons desiring to contract marriage shall satisfy the Registrar-General that they are permanently resident here, that they have been already married according to the rites and customs of China and that neither party has an undivorced husband or wife living. Clause 35 re-enacts section 37 of the Marriage Ordinance, 1875, subject to the reservation imposed by the previous section. The measure has the support of the District Watchmen Committee.

CROWN LAND RESUMPTION ORDINANCE.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900, and to make special provision for the Resumption of Crown Lands of small value for public purposes."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

HIGHWAYS ORDINANCE.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Council go into committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the narrowing, stopping up, diversion, turning or alteration in levels of Highways."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—The committee adjourned this Bill, Sir, at the last meeting of Council in order that the question of compensation might receive the consideration of the Government. Your Excellency has approved of certain amendments being inserted in the Bill providing compensation, and we propose that in the event of the Governor-in-Council disallowing the objections and not granting compensation that it should be referred to arbitration, one arbitrator to be nominated by the Government and one arbitrator by the owner of the property concerned. These two arbitrators shall consider the amount of compensation to be awarded, and in the event of any disagreement we propose that the matter should be referred to the Pains Judge of the Supreme Court, whose decision as umpire shall be final. That, Sir, is based upon the precedent already existing in the Public Health Or-

dinances. I hope that the amendments which I have drafted to carry out this object will meet with the support of hon. members.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved that the following words be added at the end of clause 4: "and may in his discretion award such compensation as he may deem just in respect of the work proposed to be carried out."

This was agreed to.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved to insert the following new clause 5: "If such objection is disallowed and the Governor-in-Council refuses to award compensation, or if the person is dissatisfied with the compensation awarded, the matter shall be referred to arbitration at the time and in the manner hereinafter provided." The next clause 6, sub-section 1, will read as follows: "Two arbitrators shall be appointed, one nominated by the Government, and the other by the owner of the property on which works are to be carried out. The arbitrators shall determine whether compensation shall be awarded." As it is necessary to amend clause 6, I propose a new clause in lieu of clause 6, to be numbered 8. (Clause read.) I may say that this is simply repeating the clause as it at present stands adapted to the new circumstances.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT:—Does that fix a time in which a man can make an objection?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY:—Clause three covers that.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—He must send in his objection within a week.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT:—Is that sufficient? A person might have to refer to the owner of property who is at home.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—The clause is already passed.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT:—Exactly, but I was not here last week, and it seems to me, your Excellency, that if you admit the possibility of objections and consequently the possibility of the Government having to pay compensation, that reasonable time should be given for an agent of property to communicate with his principals at home, and enable them to deal with the question if necessary.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY:—You can lodge an objection and refer to the principal afterwards.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT:—The clause is already passed, but it seems to me that a week is a particularly short time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—Clause 2 provides that there must be insertions in three successive numbers of the Gazette.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT:—Then that practically gives a month instead of a week.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS:—There is one clause read by the Attorney-General which would involve delay in proceeding with the work until compensation is determined. The work might be rather urgent and we should have to wait until compensation is decided. Compensation would be determined whether the work was in progress or not.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT:—I don't know. You have got also points of the law.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS:—This Bill gives power to proceed with the work whether compensation is awarded or not.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY:—A man is bound to get compensation.

Hon. Mr. STEWART:—A man's objection may depend on the amount of the compensation he is going to get. He does not object if he gets enough.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT:—That is business.

His EXCELLENCY:—Now you have got to the stage of compensation. The man has objected and we have gone to arbitration. It is only a question of stopping the work until arbitration.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS:—All I wish is that the work should not necessarily be delayed until the amount of compensation is determined.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY:—It should go on one week after the third publication in the Gazette.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT:—If an arbitration court is provided for, I presume there will not be much waste of time—Their decision will be given at an early date.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY:—Their decision will not be affected whether the work is done or not.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE:—Why wait at all? Why not go on with the work after giving a notice?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS:—That is what the Colonial Secretary is suggesting. After the week has elapsed in which objections can be lodged the work should be proceeded with. That seems reasonable.

His EXCELLENCY:—It is proposed that the new clause 8 shall read: "Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section as to compensation, the Governor may at any time by an order in writing authorise the Director of Public Works to proceed with the works necessary for the narrowing, stopping up, diversion, turning or altering the level of such street and no injunction shall be granted against the work so authorised as aforesaid nor shall any suit be brought for damages in respect of the same."

Hon. Mr. STEWART:—I don't realise, Sir, that in a matter of this kind there can possibly be any necessity of immediate action.

His EXCELLENCY:—There very often is. You know the delays of the law. We frequently take land now, for instance, under the Land Resumption Ordinance. That land is resumed by the Government and all questions stand over. The question of compensation will sometimes take months and months.

Hon. Mr. STEWART:—With the result that the Government sometimes has to pay very large sums, sums which from the public point of view might be too large to make the work worth while doing. As regards compensation, until it is ascertained what it is going to cost the Government, I should think it would be advisable to delay matters. I think it would be better not to begin a work until we see what the award is going to be.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—What difference does it make if a man is entitled to compensation anyway?

Hon. Mr. STEWART:—It may make a difference from a government point of view.

His EXCELLENCY:—An arbitrator is not likely to put a higher value on land than an owner will do himself.

Hon. Mr. STEWART:—In this clause we have not got as far as receiving his protest. The Government simply signs an order to commence the work, and it is forthwith commenced. Personally, I don't see any necessity for giving these powers to the Government.

His EXCELLENCY:—The new clause 5 reads: "If such objection is disallowed, and the Governor-in-Council refuses to award compensation or if the person is dissatisfied with the compensation awarded, the matter shall be referred to arbitration and determined in the manner hereinafter provided."

Hon. Mr. STEWART:—That presupposes an objection having been made, considered, and disallowed, whereas the clause you last read proposes to act without any objection being made at all.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai submitted an amendment. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—I think the amendment proposed by my learned friend opposite will meet the case.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE:—Wouldn't it be better to say, "at any time after compensation has been claimed?" Then you would know exactly what the maximum amount of compensation is.

Hon. Mr. STEWART:—Why not wait until the arbitrators have decided the amount?

His EXCELLENCY:—We might want to carry out an important public improvement.

Hon. Mr. STEWART:—The idea does not dawn in a moment for the elevation of a road and become so important that it must be done at once.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY:—Many things may require to be done at once.

Hon. Mr. STEWART:—Special power might be given in case of earthquakes. In the event of there being no earthquakes it will not be at all necessary to take drastic measures.

His EXCELLENCY:—We won't save any money by waiting until an arbitration is finished. My experience is that an owner claims as much as he can. He never makes a reasonable claim, but always an unreasonable one. I think the clause as amended by the Attorney-General is best. It seems to me that it covers the thing entirely without using a lot of unnecessary words.

Council then resumed, the Bill being left in committee.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Council go into committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Three hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty-three Dollars and thirty-two Cents, to defray the Charges of the Year 1909."

The COLONIAL TREASURER: seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill was then considered in committee, and on Council resuming to the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

His EXCELLENCY:—Council stands adjourned until this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held afterwards—the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were passed:—

HOSPITAL QUARANTINE STATION.
The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Four thousand Dollars (\$4,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Buildings, Hospital at the Quarantine Station, Lai-chikok.

The CHAIRMAN stated that this building was reported on by the Public Works Committee. His Excellency had instructed him to point out that the Hygiene was now abolished, and as Kennedy Town Hospital was already occupied this building was absolutely necessary.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE:—I vote against it, Sir. At the meeting of the Public Works Committee some of us thought it was a waste of money.

The CHAIRMAN:—It is a matter of opinion.

HOSPITAL CHARGES.
The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Fifty Pounds sterling (£50) in aid of the vote, Medical Departments, B.—Hospitals and Asylums, Other Charges, Civil Hospital, Apparatus and Accessories for testing holds and tanks of ships carrying oil in bulk for the process of oil vapour.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Two thousand Dollars (\$2,000) in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, Buildings, Workshops at the Disinfecting Station.

DARING FLIGHTS.

FOUR AEROPLANES START FROM DENMARK FOR SWEDEN.

Four aviators tried to fly across the sound from Copenhagen to Malmö, Sweden, on July 6th. Two of them turned back after flying for a few minutes, but Baron Cederström, an Eloriet monoplane, and M. Svendsen, a Dams, on a Voisin biplane, reached the island of Saltholm, nearly half-way across the sound.

The engine of Baron Cederström's aeroplane broke down just as he arrived over the island, and he had a remarkable escape from death. M. Svendsen's engine also gave trouble, but he was eventually able to fly back to Copenhagen, as the adverse wind made a continuation of the journey to the Swedish coast extremely hazardous.

KAISER'S CHAMPAGNE.

Among the Germans who took time by the forelock in importing heavy consignments of French champagne before the increased import duty came into effect on July 1 appears to have been the Kaiser himself.

The *St. Petersburg Times* is the authority for the statement that "several truckloads" of champagne were hurried across the frontier for the Imperial Household before midnight on June 30.

When the coupon tax came into force some time ago there was a bitter outcry in Government circles over the tactics of various financial corporations in evading the tax by making their arrangements far in advance. A correspondent of the *St. Petersburg Times* wonders if the Imperial Household will be subjected to similar criticism for its strategy in connection with the Kaiser's champagne.

REVIEWS.

All Shall Know Me. By STANLEY P. SMITH. London: Nicholson & Sons. Hongkong: Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

The author, who is the pastor of Teesowfu Church, Shansi, has written a booklet which is an explanation of the doctrine that "all men shall know Christ."

The Romance of Olga Aveling. By OLIVIA RAMSEY. London: John Long, Ltd.

A very interesting book indeed and one well worth reading. Olga Aveling is a charming young lady, who falls in love with a disguised Prince. Unfortunately another man is also desperately in love with her, and a powerful story ensues, winding up with a dramatic though somewhat sad ending. Miss Ramsey is to be congratulated upon having written such an excellent novel.

A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains. By Mrs. BISHOP (Isabella L. Bird). London: John Murray.

The shilling series from this publishing house is being well maintained. The re-appearance of Miss Bird's letters on life in the Rocky Mountains, with their striking pictures of beauty and sordidness, is certain to be welcomed, and those who have not read the interesting experiences of the distinguished lady traveller and writer should not miss the opportunity presented by this dainty volume.

Studies of Indian Life and Sentiment. By Sir BAMPFYLDE FULLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. London: John Murray.

The author suggests that this book will not contribute much that is new to the stores which Indian experience and study have collected, but that it may be of service in diffusing information which these stores seclude. This modest claim is certain to be fulfilled. The varied aspects of life, the innumerable races, clashing interests, and great problems of India are presented with a succinctness, a clearness, and a comprehensiveness which make the work of value to the politician, the trader, and generally to the citizens of Great Britain, who will be enabled by its perusal to realise more insistently their responsibilities to this great Empire.

In speaking of the people of India he points out that they display far more diversity than is found among the nations of Europe. No national type has been evolved, and there can not be said to be an Indian, nation, or even a nation in India. The author's sketches of domestic life are exceedingly well drawn. "If," he says, "you would see the man that typifies India, picture to yourself the cultivator. It is an evening in October, and he is returning from a hard day's work sowing his wheat. Dark-skinned, wiry, stripped save for a loin-cloth and a turban, he steps behind his bullocks slowly but erect, and with a certain dignity of carriage. He wears a moustache but no beard, and through the folds of his loose turban you may see that his head is shaven, save for a single lock on the crown. His bullocks are yoked by a wooden frame passing over their necks and resting against their large humps. They drag the plough on its side along the ground; it is the simplest form of grubber—wooden, with an iron spike as its share. On either side of the dusty path are small unfenced fields, resembling our allotment grounds: some lying open, freshly ploughed for the cold-weather crops, others standing thick with cotton and millets, ready for harvest. The millets are higher than his head, but across the ploughed fields, or the cotton, are rows of dark-folaged trees with glimpses here and there of brown villages and white temple spires. Before him, partly hidden by trees, are the mud-walled houses of his village. Over them hangs a light veil of smoke, which strikes out in flat streamers over the fields. There is the chill of cold weather in the air, and the smoke hangs low. Housewives are cooking the evening meal, and as he draws near his home the air is scented with the smell of burning fuel. He passes below a large fig-tree overshadowing some rough idols, and through a doorway in a blank wall, he drives his cattle into a yard. Round the yard are grouped the little cottages which shelter his family and his bullocks."

It is surprising to read that Indian houses are kept beautifully clean. Floors and walls are plastered from time to time by the women with a mixture of cowdung and mud, which is for the purpose much more efficient than it would appear. Sir Bampfylde pays a tribute to the industry and patience of the peasant, and remarks on the gravity of the children, who all seem oppressed with the seriousness of life. On religion, history, government, administration, etc., he is both interesting and informative, and the knowledge he has thus placed within the reach of British democracy should have beneficial results. The price of the book is six shillings.

WEATHER REPORT.
The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 4th at 11.35 a.m.—The barometer has risen slightly at all stations.
Pressure is highest between the W. part of the Sea of Japan and the Loochoos. It is relatively low over Tongking and the interior of China.
Moderate S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.92 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood: S.E. winds, moderate; squally, thundershowers.
Formosa Channel: S.E. winds, moderate; fair.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos: Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Loochoos and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
London, July 13th.

DISLEY.

The Far Eastern marksmen at Disley have made a very good showing, except in a few individual cases, where men of the Malay States Guides have figured well in the Graphia Cup and one or two other contests. But the conditions have been badly against them. For instance, in the first team shooting that came along the Far Eastern men had to shoot in a downpour of rain—a condition of targets they were unaccustomed to, with the result that the Chinese sergeant, who came from Singapore for the Disley meeting, missed his first four shots; and though he did better later he could not, of course, catch up. In the Kolapore Cup the match was an exciting struggle between Canada and England and only ended in favour of the home team by the last shot. The Malays were fifth and Singapore last. On Monday the Colonials and the home rifle leaders met at a conference under the chairmanship of Colonel Paine of the Australian team. On the suggestion of Colonel Paine, Lord Chelmsford, for the National Rifle Association, promised to try to arrange for a British home team to visit Australia. The subsequent discussion indicated that the Association is face to face with a serious problem. In looking over the results of the first week's shooting some speakers pointed out that marksmanship has advanced so rapidly since the introduction of "Aperture" sights that even men who can rely with certainty on coming up high in the three range aggregate scores now stand very little chance of getting into the prize list. To this the falling off of entries is largely due, as men do not care to attend at Disley without a fair chance of securing some return for their expense and trouble. More than one competitor has suggested dividing the competitors into classes, as is already done in Australia and elsewhere. The Association will take these Colonial suggestions under discussion later on.

CREATING NEW CONSULS.

A good deal of interest is being taken in Manchuria just now from a variety of reasons. In consequence of the growth of British financial and commercial interests it, that region a number of new consular posts will be erected there early in October. There has been inadequate representation in China Manchuria, and the extreme east of Siberia for a long time, and the officials already there have long journeys imposed upon them. So the situation, I hear, is to be improved by the appointment of resident Britons of approved responsibility as Vice-Consuls in towns not now supplied, with a nominal salary and office expenses.

SIBERIAN PORK.

It seems that we are to have supplies of pork sent to us from Manchuria; all the outcry about the necessities of Chinese pork notwithstanding. The Siberian railway has been bringing to Western Europe consignments of eggs and poultry, salmon and herrings, for some time and lately some sample lots of Siberian hogs have been included. These carcasses are intended to be cured in England but sold as Russian bacon, and if the market proves satisfactory the trade is to be developed. The Irish bacon men are not easy in their minds, but the rest of us are nothing loth if the food is wholesome, for bacon, along with many other things, has gone up in price in the last year or so.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Estimates have been submitted, I am told, to the Imperial authorities by the Indian government for extending railways in Burma in the next two years. Tenders will be asked for within the next fortnight and then the work will be put in hand as speedily as possible, for all the surveys have been made. There is to be a stipulation for special treatment of all materials sent out to prevent the shrinkage from which previous supplies have suffered in the climatic conditions to be met with in Burma.

SUFFRAGETTES.

The vacationer from the East who passed through Trafalgar Square last Saturday after a considerable absence from England saw queer sights, for the hordes of the suffragettes were gathered there in support of the conciliation bill introduced by Mr. Shackleton to enfranchise women compellers. It was a queer, motley crowd of women, from actresses to factory hands, and I do not think anyone with an impartial mind could say they represented the fairest of their sex. One observer hit their description fairly well when he remarked that they seemed to be a collection of common scolds. Meanwhile round the outer edges of the processionists there wound a second procession carrying banners on which were printed in big black and red letters—"Woman Do Not Want The Vote." And so the merry battle wages outside the House. Inside there is a majority pledged to academic support, at any rate, but the parties are curiously divided, so that if this Bill does by any chance get through its final stages and become law—a most improbable contingency—nobody will be able to credit any one party with the victory.

THE NEW TREATY.

The new Manchurian Treaty between Russia and Japan has caused less stir than might have been expected. There is a disposition to credit Russia with a diplomatic victory in some quarters, but other well informed critics hold here and there in Germany do not read anything like that into the treaty. Says the *Vossische Zeitung*, which is usually well informed on diplomatic matters:—"There is no question that the treaty is primarily pointed against America, with the object of setting a barrier to the American taste for interference in Manchuria. The two contracting Powers will now attend more closely than ever to the exclusion of foreign interference. That means a basis for new disputes, and it is therefore not easy to see how Far Eastern

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P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [2]

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Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

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RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The significance of the Russo-Japanese Convention lies in the fact of the two Powers having come to an agreement. Ever since the Treaty by which the Russo-Japanese War was ended there has been a certain amount of friction between the two Governments arising from the nature of the settlement in Manchuria. There was the chance, even the probability, that the quarrel might break out afresh. But several unforeseen elements have modified the situation. To begin with, the Chinese Government has not to work systematically to retell Manchuria with Chinese settlers, multitudes of whom, hardly possessors of a fine type, have taken up their abodes in that country. This is but a part of the new policy of China, of which the effects can already be dimly divined. China has begun to reorganize herself, and as that process continues she will first of all a Power and later on a very great Power. Neither Russia nor Japan can prevent the Chinese reorganization of Manchuria. Both Governments perceive this, and both see that they would be wasting time in quarrelling over Manchuria. It is better for Russia and for Japan to develop the territories which they have obtained in Manchuria, a mistress in Korea and in the peninsula of Port Arthur. Russia holds the lower Amur and the Amur Province. There is plenty to do for each of them in these regions, and meanwhile they can agree to make the best use of the railway in Manchuria which the Treaty divided between them. A second consideration may be the disclosure of an American policy in regard to Chinese trade, of which the first symptom was the somewhat peculiar proposal of Mr. Kinkaid. The popular sentiment of the American States of the Pacific Coast is hostile to the Japanese, though it can hardly be said to represent the policy of the United States. But Japan will have enough to do to keep looking to the East and to the West without fresh conflicts with Russia, so that to Japan an Agreement with Russia, so long as it involves no retreat, is far preferable to a fresh quarrel and a second war. That Agreement is acceptable to Russia because of a third consideration. The chances that followed the introduction of the new régime in Turkey were undertaken under the auspices of Austria-Hungary with the support of Germany. They were carried out in antagonism to Russia. But the chief purpose of Russian policy for a century or more has been to have an equal voice with Austria-Hungary in every settlement in the Balkans. The Manchurian adventure had led to the paralysis of Russia in Europe, and she was powerless to oppose Austria-Hungary. Her Government learned the lesson and felt again that the centre of gravity of the world, at any rate of the Old World, is still in Europe. Russia had turned her back upon Europe. It was time to return to the old attitude and to face Europe. Europe for the purpose of the quarrel in the Far East must be made up. So the Agreement with Japan suits Russia at least as much as it suits Japan.

Before the quarrel with Japan the Russian Army had been gradually moved towards the western frontier of the Empire. It faced Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Japanese War drew a great part of it to the other end of Asia, and the conflict, while it gave the Army experience, exhausted for the time the military resources of the Empire. The new Convention means that the Army can be brought back to its old position, and that Russia will gradually regain her importance as one of the great Powers of Europe. This at least is the logical and natural interpretation of what has taken place. It is an interpretation, however, which assumes in Russia a Government with a clear policy. But experience in all countries shows that Governments have not always a clear policy. Public opinion is usually occupied with domestic affairs or with some passing current of feeling by which it is distracted from the main current of national policy. The man in power have not always the broad view of things needed for a statesmanlike view. There may therefore be subsidiary currents in Russia. It seems that there are some persons in the country who would wish for fresh adventures in Asia. There is a temptation to undertake as much as possible of the exploitation of Persia, and those who desire this are stimulated in their zeal by the knowledge that the German Bank has been studying that country. There is the idea of opposing Germany in Persia, an idea not exactly rational, because every fragment of Russian energy thrown into Persia is taken away from Europe and from the centre of gravity. But the logic of events has shown that for Russia at present Asia is a diversion and that Russia cannot afford diversions, but must collect herself. The probability, therefore, is that her statesmen now see clearly and that for some years to come Russian policy in Asia will be devoted to the development of the resources of the vast expanses of Northern Asia which belong to Russia, which is bounded by a line from the south of the Caspian to the mouth of the Amur, and which for a long time to come no other Power will or can dispute with her.

The idea that the Convention is directed against any other Power or Powers may be dismissed. It is an arrangement which gets rid of a quarrel or source of quarrel and enables each of the parties to it to attend to its own business. It is, therefore, a benefit to Russia and to Japan, because it relieves each of them from a distraction. If, as is to be hoped, the Convention leads to the improvement in the working of the Manchurian railway lines, both parties will benefit by that improvement, and Manchuria, too, will be better off, for railways in any country of great extent are the best means of development. The growing Chinese population of Manchuria is industrious, and cannot be where it is without producing goods for exchange. The railways will have these goods to carry, as well as the goods for which they are exchanged. Japan is busily engaged in the development of her trade and industry, and now that the rivalry with Russia is substantially a thing of the past the Japanese Government may perhaps concentrate its attention on the administration and political settlement of Korea, a task which seems to be by no means so simple as was at one time supposed. Russia has her hands full quite apart from the Far East. Her industrial and agricultural life lags far behind those of her Western neighbours, and the instruction of her people is still further in arrears. Yet she has a great stimulus to progress in the shape of the vast area of Siberia, which the great transcontinental railway has made accessible. A few years of peace may see a considerable increase of her material resources, provided only that her Administration can avoid measures that would check the natural development of the country.—The Times.

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MR. ROOSEVELT AND HIS PARTY.

"It," says a Press despatch from Oyster Bay, "Mr. Roosevelt is going to endorse the Taft Administration is going to employ a novel method of making his attitude known." The remark was prompted by the ex-President's reception of Mr. Pinchot, one of the most extreme insurgents in Congress. Mr. Pinchot is attempting to oust Mr. Piles, the senior Senator from Washington State. He is a close friend of Mr. Pinchot, while Mr. Piles favours Mr. Ballinger. The campaign, therefore, will turn upon the merits of the conservation policies of this Administration and the last, and upon the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. Mr. Roosevelt appears to have given Mr. Pinchot an assurance of his sympathy. Almost immediately Mr. Ballinger, after a visit to Mr. Taft, indicated that his conservation policy, as opposed to Mr. Pinchot's, was to be vigorously pressed.

POLITICAL SPECULATION.
Apart from the tariff, the question of conservation is the chief source of friction that remains, since Mr. Taft's successes, between the two wings of the Republican Party. That the first positive hint of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude on national questions should have concerned conservation, and should have betrayed an inclination to side with the critics of the Administration, has put politicians upon the tenterhooks of speculation. It has the announcement that Mr. Roosevelt means to confer to-morrow with another influential band of insurgents. It is forgotten that Mr. Roosevelt could hardly have withheld sympathy from the man who always supported him loyally, and that if he is to act as pacifier, he must thoroughly know both sides of the dispute. That Mr. Roosevelt's sympathies are with the Progressives is patent, but there is not the slightest reason to expect that he will, as things are now, throw in his lot with the extremists, when under skillful management there is the possibility of making the Republican Party an effective progressive organization. His intention to support Mr. Lodge in his Senatorial contest in Massachusetts against an "insurgent," and to support Mr. Beveridge, who is as Radical as Mr. Lodge is Conservative, in Indiana, indicates as well as anything the probable trend of his policy in the coming campaign, and should serve to discount the sensational reports which emanate, and are likely to continue to emanate, from Oyster Bay.

RUBBER FRAUDS.

The Times of Malaya in the course of a leader on the subject of the raising of rubber estates, endorses the action of the Government in enforcing the Appraisers' enactment, and mentions that since the rubber boom unlicensed valuers have in several instances been guilty of recklessness and worse in their work, and have been guided more by stupidity than by a strict sense of honour. It is a matter of common knowledge, the paper says, that estates have been foisted on a gullible public by exaggerated reports and promises of fat dividends. It mentions what it describes as a particularly flagrant case, where the now manager of a recent flotation found on the estate only half the rubber mentioned in the attractive prospectus. Thus not only were the shareholders deceived, but the manager was placed in a false position.

PERAK RUBBER PLANTATIONS.

At the ordinary general meeting held at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. K. F. Arbuthnot, who presided, congratulated the shareholders upon the fact that the company had 924 acres under Para rubber, about one-third of which was being tapped. The yield of rubber for the past year was 115,895lb, as against an estimate of 100,000lb, while for the current year they expected to get 140,000lb. The directors had not changed their view as to selling forward. They considered it wiser not to do so, but if they altered that policy they would let the shareholders know. They were able to pay a final dividend of 42½ per cent. for the year. The report, as compiled, as a resolution was also passed splitting the 85,000 £2 shares into shares of 2s. each.

"HOW TO BE HAPPY
THOUGH MARRIED."

The writer of the clever book under this title has given good advice to husbands and wives, but it seems to us that he has overlooked one important fact. Some unhappiness may be caused when husband and wife do not "pull together," but most of the unhappiness in married life and out of it is caused by poor health.

The men and women who are not well and strong, are a source of misery to themselves and others. What makes a mother, for instance, more unhappy than to know that she is unable to do all for her children that a healthy mother can?

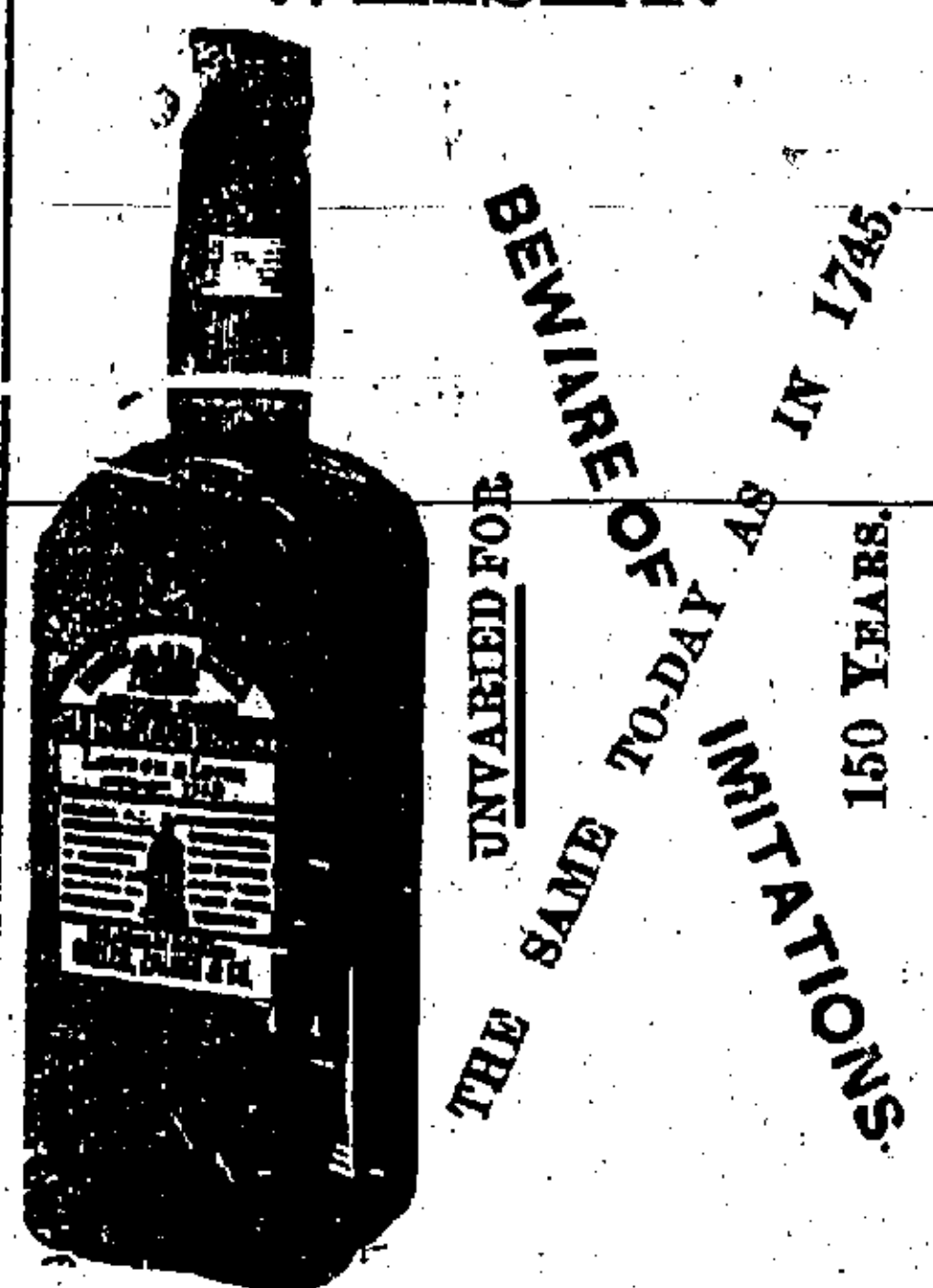
The best advice we can give a mother—or, indeed, everybody—is—Keep your digestive organs in perfect working order. Then your food will nourish you, you will be sure to have good health, without which happiness is impossible.

If you have any trouble with your stomach or liver, you can easily and promptly remedy it by taking a short course of Mother Seigel's Syrup. This Syrup is known the world over as the best stomach and liver tonic—the sure cure for pains after eating, wind in the stomach, that nasty taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, biliousness, headaches, constipation, anemia, or low spirits. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the purely herbal tonic, tones up and strengthens the stomach and regulates the action of the liver and bowels. Thus, it aids digestion, makes food nourish you, clears away the decayed products of undigested food, purifies the blood and ensures the full vigour and glow of health.

Mrs. M. A. Murray, who resides at 41, Wynters Street, Morrison, Swansea, on April 11th, 1910, said:—"I have suffered, on and off, from indigestion nearly all my life, but about six years ago I became seriously ill. My health broke down altogether. I became constipated, had almost constant pain across my chest and between my shoulders, with frequent headaches, and more alarming than all other symptoms—violent pains in the region of the heart.

"A well-known doctor told me my stomach and liver were badly out of order. He attended me, but after three years I was not a step nearer recovery. It was a neighbour who first advised me to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, three years ago. The very first bottle did me a world of good, and I needed no persuasion to continue taking the medicine. Its effect was wonderful. I think I had about eight bottles of the Syrup, and by then my cure was complete! As the mother of a numerous family, it was a joy to me to be able once more to attend to my household duties, and for this blessing I must thank Mother Seigel's Syrup."

If you have stomach or liver trouble, in any form whatever, Mother Seigel's Syrup will cure you as quickly, completely and permanently as it has cured Mrs. Murray. Take it daily, after meals.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES'
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [49]

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Apoor str. Arratoon Apoor from Calcutta left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and may be expected here to-day.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Manchuria, from San Francisco, was despatched from Yokohama on route to Hongkong on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected to arrive here on the 8th inst.

The T.K.K. str. Chito Maru sailed from San Francisco on the 19th ult., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at this port on the 19th inst.

The P.M. str. Asia sailed from San Francisco on the 26th ult. for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 23rd inst.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. Goeben, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 13th ult., left Colombo on the 30th ultimo p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 10th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. Co.'s str. Empress of China left Vancouver on the 27th ultimo p.m. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The British str. Eborac left Karat on the 29th ult., and is due to arrive here to-day.

The str. India left Singapore for this port on the 29th ult., and may be expected here to-day.

The str. Wray Castle left Keelung on the 3rd inst., and is due here to-day at daylight.

The Shire Line str. Carnarvonshire left Singapore for Hongkong on the 31st ultimo, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Mogul Line str. Lathian left United Kingdom on the 10th ultimo for Hongkong via Straits.

The "Ben" Line str. Deaulvers from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo for this port.

The Eng Hok Fong S.S. Co.'s str. Persia sailed from Guaymas, Mexico on the 14th ult., and is expected to arrive here, via Moji, Japan, about the 7th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. Kureha Maru (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 29th ultimo, and is expected here on the 7th inst.

The H.A. Line str. Spezia left Singapore on the 3rd inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 8th inst. p.m.

The T.K.K. str. Kiyo Maru from South American and Mexican ports, arrived at Yokohama on the 25th ultimo, and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th inst.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

July 15th—Hecker, Indaravadi, Suruga, Tenkai, 17th—Bendoran, Glenanon, Goeben, Hellen, Liberia, Socotra, 22nd—Atholl, Kibano Maru, Villa de la Ciole, Achille, 26th—Ching Wo, Laster, Yamen, Indaravadi, 29th—Ambria, Armand Belic, Benalieu, Kawachi Maru, Meinam, Perous, Suavia, Syria, Badania, August 2nd—Austria, Bengles, Bregegnier, Buelow, Arcadia. Delayed through mutilation, Glamorganshire, Simla.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

August 2nd—Borneo, Priam, Senegambias, Yorck.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 3rd to 9th, 1910.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day	Month	Mean Time	Height	Day	Month	Mean Time	Height
Wed.	8	7 17	2.4	Wed.	8	22 5	0.2
Thurs.	8	8 46	2.4	Thurs.	8	23 7	0.2
Fri.	8	10 25	2.4	Fri.	8	23 50	0.2
Sat.	8	12 04	2.4	Sat.	8	24 4	0.2
Sun.	8	1 23	2.4	Sun.	8	24 49	0.2
Mon.	8	2 42	2.4	Mon.	8	25 3	0.2
Tues.	8	4 01	2.4	Tues.	8	25 48	0.2
		5 20	2.4			26 42	0.2
		6 39	2.4			27 36	0.2

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
RECAPITULATION.

Hongkong Observatory, August 4th.

	Previous Day	On Date at 8 A.M.	On Date at 4 P.M.
Barometer	29.85	29.77	29.72
Temperature	78	78	78
Humidity	87	93	93
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	2	2	1
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0.92	0

Highest open air Temperature on 3rd..... 80
Lowest open air Temperature on 3rd..... 75

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
BARON OGILBY, British str., 2908, H. H. 28th July—Moji 23rd July, Coal—Bradley & Co.
BRISTOL, British str., 2,495, Minto, 28th July—Moji 21st July, Coal—Bradley & Co.
CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 6,182, J. Goto, 2nd August—Yokohama 25th July, Flour, Matches, etc.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CHILDERS, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 31st July—Bangkok 25th July, Rice—Asgard, Thorsen & Co.
CHINA, American str., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 3rd August—San Francisco 6th July, General—P. M. S. S. Co.
CHIPSING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 1st August—Tientsin—via Coast—Porta—24th July, Coal and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHUNSHANG, British str., 1,418, Alcock, 27th July—Samarang 17th July, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CLARA, JENSEN, Ger. str., 1,103, J. Bendixen, 29th July—Hongay 27th July, Coal—Bradley & Co.
COLONBO MARU, Japanese str., 2,735, Combes, 3rd August—Singapore 28th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
DALIN MARU, Jap. str., 846, Y. Kabanaki, 3rd August—Swatow 2nd Aug., General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
DAKOTAH, British str., 4,294, W. A. Ross, 1st August—San Francisco and Shanghai 28th July, General—Standard Oil & Co.
DEWINTER, British str., 1,592, J. Jenkins, 31st July—Saigon 27th July, General—Mat Far.
DEVANWONGSE, German str., 1,050, F. Rohvald, 18th July—Bangkok 12th July, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3,039, H. Pybus, 28th July—Vancouver 6th July, Mails and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
ERNEST SIMONS, French str., 4,562, N. Girard, 1st August—Yokohama 23rd July, General—Messageries Maritimes.
FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, C. R. Tweedie, 31st July—Java 22nd July, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GERMANIA, German str., 600, C. Tysen, 3rd August—Sydney 27th July, Copra—Siemssen & Co.
HAICHING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 3rd August—Poochow, Amoy via Swatow 31st July, Tea and General—Douglas, Lapsack & Co.
HALLOTTS, Dutch str., 2,047, Zwart, 12th July—Singapore 5th July, Petroleum—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.
HANSHAN, British str., 1,356, White, 31st July—Chinkiang 27th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HENRIK ISEN, Norwegian str., 2,000, Smith, 29th July—Portland 25th June and Moji 25th July, Flour and General—P. & A. S. S. Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Corneliussen, 1st August—Haiphong 29th July, General—Mat Far.
HYSON, British str., 4,232, I. A. Davies, 17th July—Shanghai 15th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KAIKOW, British str., 2,829, K. T. Jones, 21st July—Kuchinoten 15th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KIANG CHING, Chinese str., 1,002, Bissander, 24th July—Hankow 19th July, Iron Rails—Tung Lee.
KIVIKANG, British str., 1,228, Robertson, 2nd August—Baton 27th July, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANGER, British str., 2,703, C. P. Pinkett Cole, 17th July—Saigon 14th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,466, Lincoln, 30th July—Shanghai 26th July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
LAERTES, British str., 1,350, Frampton, 25th July—Saigon 21st July, Rice and General—Mat Far.
LAISANG, British str., 3,450, E. J. Tadd, 23rd July—Singapore 22nd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LINAN, British str., 1,250, Williams, 21st July—Shanghai 17th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, F. Wheeler, 3rd August—Manila 27th July, and Amoy 1st Aug., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MACHIEV, German str., 996, C. Wolf, 3rd August—Bangkok 26th July and Hallow 2nd August, Rice and Teak squares—Butterfield & Swire.
MEEROS, Chinese str., 1,339, McArthur, 3rd August—Shanghai 31st July, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
MONTPELIER, British str., 6,163, W. Dixon, Hopcroft, 25th July—Vancouver via Japan 28th June, Lumber and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
NIRKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,439, M. Yagi, 2nd August—Nagasaki 29th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
PAKIAT, German str., 1,018, G. Gathemann, 18th July—Bangkok 10th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
PHEANANG, German str., 1,021, F. v. Mangoldt, 20th July—Bangkok 14th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
SAMSEN, German str., 967, H. Petersen, 2nd August—Bangkok 27th July, Rice—Norddeutscher Lloyd.
SIAM, British str., 935, Bims, 2nd August—Singapore 25th July, Kerosene Oil—Mat Far.
SIBERIA, American str., 5,655, A. Zoeder, 1st Aug.—San Francisco 28th June, General—P. M. S. S. Co.
SIGNAL, German str., 940, J. Loersen, 1st August—Straits 15th July, General—Jensen & Co.
SIMONIAN, Dutch str., 1,202, H. Vos, 2nd August—Java 24th July, Sugar—Yuen Fat Hong.
SINGAR, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 1st August—Haiphong 30th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
S. THAN, American str., 574, D. Pajo, 31st July—Manila 27th July, Sugar—W. B. & Co.
SUNGKIANG, British str., 999, Harris, 2nd Aug.—Cebu and Iloilo 27th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
SUIBANG, British str., 1,234, Picknell, 26th July—Chinwanatoo 21st July, Coal—Chinese.
TAIRANG, British str., 1,544, G. F. Matthews, 27th July—Saigon 23rd July, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TIBODAS, Dutch str., 2,953, Jalink, 3rd Aug.—Macassar 25th July, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Line.
TUKIKI, Dutch str., 1,234, H. Koops, 24th July—Batavia 26th June and Macassar 18th July, General—Java-China-Japan Line.
YANOTSSE, British str., 4,149, Jos. Ralford, 25th July—Liverpool and Singapore 19th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
ZARISO, British str., 1,613, R. Bodger, 1st August—Manila 30th July, Hemp, Sugar and General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

SAILING VESSEL.

ARROW, British barque, 2,971, McIvor, 20th May—Anjer 8th April, Kerosene

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PORTS

AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

"WRAY CASTLE," TO-DAY, 5th inst,

at 5 p.m.

For freight and further information

apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1910. [821]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,

AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

SANTO, PERSIAN GULF, CENTRAL,

AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE,"

Captain Owen Jones, carrying His

Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this

for Bombay, &c., TO-MORROW, 6th

August, 1910, at NOON, taking passengers

and Cargo for the above ports in connection

with the Company's s.s. "MONGOLIA," 9,500

tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation

in which vessel is secured before departure

from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France and

Tea for London (under arrangement) will be

transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer

proceeding direct to Marseilles and London,

other cargo for London, &c., will be con-

veyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "HIMALAYA," due

in London on the 18th September, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until

4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents

and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1910. [1]

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"ALBENGA,"

Captain Lorenzen, will be despatched to the

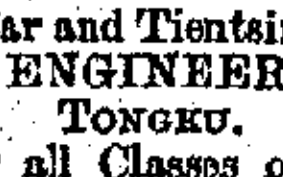
above Port, on or about the 17th August.

For Freight apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1910. [862]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-

GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

FIUME AND TRIESTE (Direct).

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN,

SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils,

to PERIAN GULF, Red Sea, BLACK

SEA, ADRIATIC, and

SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Company's Steamship

"SILEZIA,"

Captain Radonich, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for

passengers, electric light, electric fan in all

cabins, and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight

apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,

Agents.

Princes Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [3]

THE TIENTSIN LIGHTER CO., LD.

LIGHTERAGE, TOWAGE, STEVEDORAGE, ETC.

THE Company possesses a Fleet of Lighters

and Tugs and is prepared to undertake

the discharge of Steamers and Lighters

between Taku Bar and Tientsin.

DOCK AND ENGINEERING YARD,

Tientsin.

Estimates for all Classes of ENGINEERING

and FOUNDRY WORK, also for Docking and

Painting Vessels, given on application to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Managers.

Tientsin.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1910. [869]

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s



SHIPPERS

Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.

AGENTS

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., via SUEZ CANAL	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	POONA	Brit. str.	—	A. F. Vine, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	CARDIGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. O. Tyers	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th inst.
COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	INDIEN	Dan. str.	—	v. Dohren	MELCHERS & Co.	End of Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 13th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Fass	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
ANTWERP & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SPESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Schwinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th Sept.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	N. Nilsson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	KANAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Bruno	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 9th inst., at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	ARUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Thomson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	HYACINTH MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SAKONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 31st inst.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, &c.	KLEIST	Ger. str.	—	O. Pahnke	MELCHERS & Co.	On 10th inst., at Noon
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	SILEZIA	Aus. str.	—	E. Radonich	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 27th inst., P.M.
NEW YORK	BRAEMAR	Brit. str.	—	Lorenzen	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 26th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	WRAY CASTLE	Am. str.	k. w.	—	CARLOWITZ & Co.	To-day, at 5 p.m.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. E. Dowall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-morrow, at 6 p.m.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	S. Ishikawa	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA, &c.	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Sept., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	I. Goto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 1 p.m.
TACOMA via KEELUNG, &c.	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	OKAYA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. Isaka	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	L. Dawson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	1 m.	H. Winkler	MELCHERS & Co.	On 13th inst., at D'light
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. E. Copo	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at 4 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lenz	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept., at Noon.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	MELCHERS & Co.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	THIATAP	Dut. str.	—	Zwart	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 23rd inst.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	NANCHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Kenzie	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 31st inst., at Noon.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUGHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Fomtyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LIANAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	ARRATON APCAR	Brit. str.	—	W. D. A. Thomas	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Brit. str.	—	M. Courtney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	GOEBEN	Ger. str.	—	C. Rolfe	MELCHERS & Co.	About 10th inst.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	CHOYHON MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Butaga	OKAYA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SPESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 11th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	French str.	—	Y. Nemura	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Barham	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ARADIA	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FOESANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ALBENGA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YEDDO	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 26th inst.
SHANGHAI	THIATAP	Dut. str.	—	J. P. van Emmerik	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 7th inst.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	ROSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Munyama	OKAYA SHOSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	DAIWIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Kabanaki	OKAYA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPEIRA & Co.	On 7th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIYAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPEIRA & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIVANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPEIRA & Co.	On 9th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPEIRA & Co.	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANILA	ZAPERO	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	SHEWAN TOMES & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
MANILA	RUDI	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Hodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
LOILO & CEBU	SUNGKLANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Pennetather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 3 p.m.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	H. A. Harvis	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sombill	MELCHERS & Co.	End of Aug.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAYAN	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	Torazaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TOIMAH	Dut. str.	—	E. J. Todd	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 3 p.m.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C.,
TACOMA & SEATTLE
via
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or About.
REDHILL	3,889	H. E. Dowall	23rd August.
SWERIC	5,232	F. S. Cowley	27th September.
KUMERIC	6,232	G. B. McGill	26th October.
ATOMIC	4,362	J. Boyd	20th November.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Storage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1910. [8]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STREAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES,	"KLEIST"	17,000	Wed'day, 10th Aug., at Noon.
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON,	Capt. O. PARNKE		
ANTWERP & HAMBURG			
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,	"GOEBEN"	17,500	About 10th Aug.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. BOLZE		
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA,	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	6,100	Saturday, 13th Aug., at D'light
SAMARANG, BRISBANE, SYDNEY	Capt. F. ISKE		
and MELBOURNE			
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	6,000	About 23rd August.
	Capt. D. LENZ		
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	5,050	End of August.
	Capt. F. SEMMILL		

* Fitted with wireless Telegraphy New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1910. [5]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

via SUEZ CANAL.

FOURTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via

SHANGHAI.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"V. DE LA CIOTAT"	On 15th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	"POLYNESIE"	On 16th Aug., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TOURANE"	On 29th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	"AUSTRALIEN"	On 30th Aug., 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles. For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1910. [2]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 6th Aug.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 2nd Sept.
"MONTEAGLE" Tuesday, 16th Aug.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., 23rd Sept.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" Sat., 27th Aug.	"ALLAN LINE" Friday, 14th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" Sat., 17th Sept.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 4th Nov.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 8th Oct.	
"MONTEAGLE" Tuesday, 8th Nov.	

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ASSAYE	Noon, 6th Aug.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	PERA	About 11th Aug.	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	POONA	4 P.M., 14th Aug.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 13th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to
HONGKONG, 5th August, 1910.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
ILOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKIANG"	On 5th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 7th Aug., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 8th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 9th Aug., 3 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 14th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. DAY ISLAND, COCK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 31st Aug., 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 5th August, 1910.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YEDDO"	On 7th August.
COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"INDIEN"	End of August.

For Further Particulars apply to
HONGKONG, 30th July, 1910.

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Friday, 5th Aug., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 5th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Saturday, 6th Aug., Noon.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW WEL	"CHIPSING"	Sunday, 7th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Tuesday, 9th Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 12th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 19th Aug., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NANSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sul. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 5th August, 1910.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 9th Aug., at 10 A.M.
"HAIRANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 12th Aug., at 10 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 7th Aug., at 10 A.M.
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Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Months of August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Fochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1910.



CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 6th Aug., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 13th Aug., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
HONGKONG, 1st August, 1910.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 tons gross			Sail Aug. 25th, at Noon.
S.S. BUYO MARU	10,500 "			Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "			Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to
N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building,
HONGKONG, 6th July, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	S.S. BRIGAVIA	5th Aug.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG	S.S. SEGOVIA	9th Aug.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG	S.S. SCANDIA	13th Aug.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG	S.S. SLAVONIA	20th Aug.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG	S.S. SAXONIA	31st Aug.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG	S.S. SPEZIA	10th Sept.

Further Particulars, apply to—
HONGKONG, 30th July, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	WAKASA MARU Capt. N. Nielsen, 7,000	7,000	WED'DAY, 9th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thomsen, 9,000	9,000	WED'DAY, 17th Aug., at Daylight
	HITACHI MARU Capt. N. Mathison, 7,000	7,000	WED'DAY, 31st Aug., at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. J. Nagao, 7,000	7,000	SATURDAY, 13th Aug., from KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Sato, 7,000	7,000	TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa, 7,000	7,000	TUESDAY, 13th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi, 6,000	6,000	FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler, 6,000	6,000	FRIDAY, 2nd at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Teranaka, 5,000	5,000	TUESDAY, 9th August.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TOSA MARU Capt. Y. Nomura, 6,000	6,000	WED'DAY, 17th August.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope, 9,000	9,000	THURSDAY, 18th Aug., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine, 5,000	5,000	WED'DAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

Calling at Saigon.
Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries Deck Passengers.
Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chester Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER

Hongkong, 1st August, 1910.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.
TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	Second half of Aug.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	Second half of Aug.
TJILLIWONG	JAVA	First half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	First half of Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.
HONGKONG, 3rd August, 1910.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WED'DAY, 10th Aug., at Noon
	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI	SUNDAY, 7th Aug., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. SURUGA	THURSDAY, 11th Aug., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. H. MURAYAMA	WED'DAY, 17th Aug., at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Fochow during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st CLASS. 2nd CLASS. 3rd CLASS.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.
Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.
The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.
For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS.

BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS of 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION of 1910.
Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
Japan Office:—32, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open to inspection at all times.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.,

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE.

DEPOT: 55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

PASSENGERS.	ARRIVED.	DEPARTED.	PASSENGERS EXPECTED.
Per Gregory Apar, from Japan, Mr. Kutto.	Per Miyazaki Maru, for Japan, Mr. E. W. Pfaff, Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. J. R. Birbeck, Mr. T. Uyeda, Mr. S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Leyendecker, Mrs. Clarkson and 3 children, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Bird.	Mr. Sutherland, Mr. T. Nomura, Hon. and Mrs. A. W. Brown, Mr. T. Matsushima, Mrs. Looker, infant and amah, Miss Wallace, Mr. A. W. Grant, Mr. Tanner, Miss Suzuki, Miss Wilcock, Mr. W. Groundwater and Mr. Mitsumoto.	Per M.M. ste. Ville de la Ciotat, from Europe, &c., for Hongkong—Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Anier, Mr. Grillon and Mr. Naudin.

